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SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

MOVE TO ATTRACT LABOR TO STATE FARMS

ISSUES NEW WAGE AGREEMENT FOR FARM LABOR -- Trybuna Ludu, No 92, 2 Apr 50

The new farm labor agreement effective 1 April will further the development of the State Farms. It will permit a fuller exploitation of labor reserves, reduce costs, and increase profits.

Under the new agreement, the work, and not the workers, is divided into categories, and a wage consistent with productivity is established. Wages of women and adolescent workers are equalized. Under the former system, a stableman received 453 zlotys, a day laborer 220-269 zlotys, and an adolescent worker only 103 zlotys for the same work. Premiums also varied; for exceeding the norm 10 percent, an adolescent worker was paid 35 zlotys and a stableman 60 zlotys.

The new wage scale for four different field jobs ranges from 35 to 50 zlotys per hour. Wages and premiums depend on the quality of production.

More than 90 percent, or about 400 farm jobs, will be standardized, as compared to 111 in 1949.

The wages of permanent workers doing various jobs will be based on the workers' two most important jobs, the classification of the worker, and on productivity.

Premiums for exceeding the plan will permit a more equitable evaluation of the more productive work, will be an incentive for increasing productivity, and will thus increase State Farm profits.

The new agreement also introduces cash wage payments instead of the former food allowance, establishes the same family allowance rates for farm and industrial labor, and assures adequate pay for all day laborers.

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COMMENTS ON COLLECTIVE AGREEMENT FOR FARM WORKERS -- Bulletin de l'Association d'Etudes et d'Informations Politiques Internationales, No 25, 1 - 15 May 50 /anti-Communist newspaper/

A new collective agreement on agricultural workers went into effect on 1 April 1950. This new agreement offered no improvement to the living conditions of the workers but did increase the prosperity of the State Farms. The new agreement will permit the more efficient use of the reserves, increase the income, and lower the expenses of the rural property of the state.

Under the old agreement, wages were independent of the output and were unfavorable to the workers who had high outputs. Now, the wages are dependent on the work performed by the laborer, on his place in production, and especially on his output.

Men, women, and children are to receive the same pay for the same work, the hourly wage varying between 35 and 50 zlotys. The production norms under the new agreement will amount to 400 in contrast to only 111 in the past year. Moreover, agricultural workers will now be paid in money and no longer in kind. (Formerly, the workers received part of their wages in agricultural products, which, under current conditions, was advantageous.)

The recent collective agreement primarily favors the interests of the state; it hurts the interests of the agricultural workers. It is apparent that the workers have been rather reluctant to accept it, because it has been necessary to mobilize all propaganda methods in order to have it accepted and applied.

UNION HELPS FARM WORKERS -- Trybuna Robotnicza, No 41, 10 Feb 50

The Farm Laborers' Union has entered into collective bargaining agreements with wealthy farmholders and with church and monastery farm properties to control working conditions and wages. These agreements will eliminate the exploitation of about 50,000 farm workers, and extend to them all social and cultural benefits enjoyed by other categories of workers in Poland.

The union also offers its assistance to individual farm workers. For instance, as a result of the union's intervention, a farmhand in Kowalewo, Sierpce Powiat, received 190,000 zlotys' back pay from his wealthy employer. The union's intervention helped another farmhand to obtain proper living quarters and 20,000 zlotys' back pay from a farmer owning 60 hectares of land in Ujma Duza, Aleksandrow Kujawski Powiat. Other wealthy peasants had to pay 240,000 zlotys' retroactive pay increases.

The Bernardine Sisters in Lowicz dismissed three women workers without notice. The union intervened and the sisters had to pay adequate indemnity to the dismissed workers. Father Bielawski, parish priest of Radziechowice, Radomsk Powiat, used to pay one quintal of wheat monthly to his farmhand, whereas the quota set in the collective contract is 12,250 zlotys monthly. Following the union's intervention Father Bielawski had to pay the worker 90,000 zlotys.

FARM LABORERS REPORT TO STATE FARMS -- Rzeczpospolita, No 98, 8 - 10 Apr 50

Farm workers employed by wealthy farmers in Poznan Wojewodztwo are reporting in large numbers for transfers to State Farms in Szczecin Wojewodztwo. At several meetings organized by the Farm Workers' Union, the workers have responded with resolutions to quit their jobs with wealthy farmers and transfer to State Farms in the western territories.

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During the second half of March, a total of 2,000 farm workers voluntarily agreed to such transfers. The first contingent from Poznan Wojewodztwo has arrived in Szczecin for placement on State Farms in Witnica, Chejna Powiat.

BEGGARS TO WORK ON FARMS -- Express Wieczorny, No 82, 23 Mar 50

In order to curb vagrancy and begging, the administration in Gdansk has detained 46 persons who were not registered or employed and sent them to the establishment for the aged in Kolibka, where they were disinfested. A special commission decided to send the majority of vagrants and beggars to work on the State Farms.

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